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ABSTRACT

This document describes and reports on a program of the European Community designed to assist higher education in the Eastern and Central European states called the Trans-European Mobility Scheme for University Studies (TEMPUS). Section I describes the context and origins of the program, which was designed originally in response to the training needs of Hungary and Poland and later extended to Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and the German Democratic Republic. The program's objectives are listed including facilitation of coordination of provisions of assistance, contributions to the improvement of training, increases in opportunities for teaching and learning in the eligible countries, student placements in universities or industry, student foreign study, and increased staff mobility and exchange. Section II describes the program in detail including structures and budget. Section III details management procedures covering offices, evaluation and monitoring, and coordination with other programs. Section IV treats selection procedures. Section V reports on progress thus far, noting projects awarded support, participation, budget status, distribution of support, member coverage, subject area coverage, student and staff mobility, youth exchange, and contracts. A final section offers future perspectives. Appendixes contain statistical tables and a list of TEMPUS publications. (JB)

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Tempus

Trans-European Mobility Scheme for University Studies

ANNUAL REPORT

7 May 1990 / 31 July 1991

HE 025 827

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Tempus

Trans-European Mobility Scheme
for University Studies

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I. BACKGROUND : THE ORIGINS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE COUNCIL DECISION TO ESTABLISH THE TEMPUS PROGRAMME

1. It is not necessary to stress the impact of the events of 1989 and 1990 in Eastern and Central Europe upon the policies and actions of the European Community and its Member States. Called upon to respond rapidly and effectively to a series of unprecedented political and economic challenges, the Community adopted a series of measures designed to provide practical assistance and expertise to help the countries concerned to embark upon the difficult and sometimes problematic process of restructuring their economies and political/administrative arrangements in order to maximise the benefits they might derive from the new situation.

2. In December 1989 the European Council held in Strasbourg asked the Commission to present detailed proposals regarding appropriate measures in the field of higher education and training to support the reform process in Central/Eastern Europe, these areas having been identified as one of the priorities for cooperation. In response to this request, the Commission submitted in January 1990 two proposals to the Council and Parliament :

2.1 The TEMPUS Scheme

Given the very different needs of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe compared to Community Member States, it was proposed to create a new programme specifically designed to meet these needs rather than open the existing EC education programmes (ERASMUS, COMETT, LINGUA) in their present form. The proposals none the less drew considerably on the experience gained within the Community with ERASMUS, COMETT and LINGUA, as well as, for the youth exchange element, Youth for Europe and the Young Workers' Exchange Programme.

2.2 The European Training Foundation

In parallel, it was proposed to create a European Training Foundation to deliver assistance in the area of vocational training, continuing training involving management training.

It was within this framework that the TEMPUS Programme (the Trans-European Mobility Scheme for University Studies) was adopted by the Council of Ministers of the European Communities on 7 May 1990, within a perspective of five years, for an initial pilot phase of three years beginning on 1 July 1990[1]. The Council also adopted the regulation setting up a European Training Foundation[2] but this has not yet been established.

3. The TEMPUS Scheme forms part of the PHARE Programme, the overall programme of Community assistance to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. PHARE (Pologne Hongrie Aide à la Reconstruction Economique), adopted on 18 December 1989, establishes priorities and provides the related funding for global European Community assistance to the economic restructuring of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe designated as eligible for aid[3].

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(1) Cf. Council Decision (EEC) No 5986/90 of 7 May 1990, OJ No L131.

(2) Cf. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1360/90 of 7 May 1990 establishing a European Training Foundation.

(3) Cf. Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 of 18 December 1989, OJ No L375, as amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2698/90 of 17 September 1990, OJ No L257.

4. TEMPUS was originally designed as a response to the training needs of Poland and Hungary. However, it was clear from the beginning that TEMPUS should be a flexible instrument able to cover additional countries as soon as their inclusion in the PHARE programme was decided. Thus, on 4 July 1990, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the "G24" countries decided to extend economic assistance to Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic. For Czechoslovakia and the former DDR (the latter only for 1990/91) this decision was given formal effect at Community level on 17 September 1990, thus enabling, automatically, the participation of these countries also in the TEMPUS Programme for 1990/91. Similarly, in December 1991 formal effect was given to the decision for projects relating to Bulgaria and Yugoslavia and applications for these countries were accepted for 1991/92, as were those relating to Romania, when it was also admitted to the Programme in February 1991.

5. The specific objectives of TEMPUS laid down by Article 4 of the Council Decision of 7 May 1990 are the following :

5.1 to facilitate the coordination of the provision of assistance to the eligible countries in the field of exchange and mobility, particularly for university students and teachers, whether this assistance is provided by the Community, by its Member States or by third countries of the G24 group[4];

5.2 to contribute to the improvement of training in the eligible countries, particularly in subject areas to which they give priority, and to encourage their cooperation, including joint cooperation, with partners in the Community, taking into account the need to ensure the widest possible participation of all the regions of the Community in such actions;

5.3 to increase opportunities for the teaching and learning in the eligible countries of those languages used in the Community and covered by the Lingua programme and vice-versa;

5.4 to enable students from the eligible countries to spend a specific period of study at university or to undertake industry placements within the Member States, while ensuring equality of opportunity for male and female students as regards participation in such mobility;

5.5 to enable students from the Community to spend a similar type of period of study or placement in an eligible country;

5.6 to promote increased exchanges and mobility of teaching staff and trainers as part of the cooperation process.

In an Annex to the Council Decision, more detailed regulations were given in relation to Action 1 (Joint European Projects) and Action 2 (Individual Mobility Grants). Additionally, the Annex makes reference to Action 3 (Complementary Measures) concerning provision for projects involving exchanges of young people and youth organisers between Member States and eligible countries, and also for activities complementary to the objectives listed in Article 4, notably the extension of university associations, publications designed to promote specific purposes of the TEMPUS Programme, and surveys and studies designed to assist directly in the their achievement.

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(4) As part of the Community's concern to ensure the optimum coordination of PHARE actions with similar G-24 initiatives - a task conferred on the Commission by the G-7 World Economic Summit in July 1989 -, Article 9 of the Council Decision on TEMPUS provided for the coordination of TEMPUS actions with similar actions of third countries, including, where appropriate, participation in TEMPUS projects.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEMPUS PROGRAMME

6. Structures

Under its three Actions as specified in the Council Decision Text and the Annex thereto, the TEMPUS Programme achieves its objectives by supporting activities undertaken by those who, within the higher education systems of Member States and eligible countries, are involved in or concerned with training. The categories of activity which may be supported are described below. The operation of the TEMPUS Programme during the period of 15 months covered by this report relates to two separate application rounds, selection for which was completed within the timescale :

1990/91 Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and ex-DDR;

1991/92 Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania.

7. Action 1 : Joint European Projects

7.1 The centre-piece of the TEMPUS Programme is the development of Joint European Projects (JEPs) based on the participation of at least one university from an eligible country, and partner organisations (of which at least one must be a university) in at least two EC Member States. The scope of JEP consortia may, however, go beyond the EC and involve other G24 countries participating in Western assistance to the eligible countries. From the 1991/92 selection round there has also been a specially earmarked allocation of funds for Regional Joint European Projects involving more than one of the eligible countries.

7.2 Joint European Projects are designed to promote the development of the higher education systems of the eligible countries and to encourage cooperation between them and academic/industrial partners in the European Community. They may cover a variety of activities according to the specific needs of the organisations concerned :

* **cooperative education/training actions**, e.g. development and organisation of mobility programmes, curriculum development activities, continuing education and retraining schemes for university staff, short intensive courses, development of open and distance learning facilities;

* **structural development of higher education**, e.g. support for the creation of new or the restructuring of existing higher education centres or institutions, upgrading of facilities, development of universities' capacities to cooperate with industry;

* **sector specific actions**, e.g. development of education/training capacities at higher education level in priority subject-areas.

8. Action 2 : Mobility Grants for Staff and Students

8.1 Mobility grants fall into two categories :

* grants for teaching/training/administrative staff to cover teaching assignments, practical placements, staff retraining and updating (for eligible countries' applicants only), and specified short visits;

* grants for students to cover periods of study or practical placements.

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8.2 Staff mobility may be within JEPs or on an individual application basis. Various types of visit may be supported, the essential criterion being that any visit should contribute concretely to the amelioration of higher education in the eligible countries. During the two selection rounds covered in the present report, student mobility was available both within JEPs and, provided that the applicant was able to provide an appropriate endorsement from the host organisation, also on a basis of individual applications ('free mover' students)[5].

8.3 From the start it was stated, however, that, in respect of student mobility, in all possible cases priority would be given to those travelling as part of Joint European Projects. This reflected a clear preference, based upon the experience acquired in other European Community programmes for higher education (notably the ERASMUS Programme), for the preparation and development of organised mobility, conceived as part of a coherent programme to which the sending and receiving organisations would be committed on an ongoing basis.

9. Action 3 : Complementary Measures and Youth Exchange

9.1 In order to foster and strengthen links between participants in higher education which will underpin the TEMPUS Programme, grants may be given to assist with the following types of activity :

* those intended to facilitate the membership of organisations within the eligible countries in European university associations, notably associations of university staff and students;

* publications and other information activities directly relevant to the primary objectives of TEMPUS;

* support for studies and surveys designed to improve the scientific information base of the programme by identifying needs, monitoring progress and analysing results.

9.2 Additionally, support is available, under this Action, for youth exchange activities consisting of reciprocal youth exchanges, short preparatory visits and training courses. The exchanges and their support activities are aimed at providing, by means of organised cultural interactions, a European experience for young people normally outside the higher education system as such.

10. Budget

10.1 The TEMPUS Scheme forms part of the global PHARE programme and thus the TEMPUS budget is drawn from the overall funds made available to PHARE in a given year. The PHARE budget is first of all divided among those countries eligible for support. Following this, within each national allocation made, the budget available for TEMPUS is decided by the national authorities of the eligible countries in consultation with the Commission.

This process is described in the flow chart on p. 11.

10.2 In 1990 an initial budget of 20 MECU was foreseen for Poland and Hungary. In October 1990 this sum was increased by a further 5 MECU to cover the extension of activities in 1990/91 to Czechoslovakia and (for 1990/91 only) to the ex-DDR.

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(5) In the 1990/91 selection, because the short timetable made it difficult for students from eligible countries wishing to study in European Community Member States to make prior contact with host organizations to obtain letters of endorsement, the Commission, exceptionally, took responsibility for assisting them to find placements.

10.3 For 1991, when the Scheme was extended to three more countries (Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia), a budget of 55.5 MECU was made available, which was then increased by the inclusion of a facility of 15 MECU from the PHARE Regional Fund. Thus the budget decided upon for 1991/92, including renewals of 1990/91 Projects and Regional Projects, was 70.5 MECU to cover activities in the six eligible countries : Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia.

10.4 In the period under report, a total budget of 95.5 MECU was thus provided for the implementation of the TEMPUS Programme during the first 15 months of its operations. By the end of this period all the funds available for support of projects had been committed to the contractors concerned.

10.5 A deduction of 7.3% (1.82 MECU) of the total budget of 25.0 MECU for the period concerned was made in order to cover the setting-up and running expenses of the EC TEMPUS Office. After the initial setting-up period, the deduction for management was reduced to 4.1% of the total increased budget of 70.5 MECU.

10.6 National Allocations

The total national allocations of PHARE funds to the TEMPUS Programme decided upon, in consultation with the Commission, by the national authorities of the eligible countries were as follows :

Country	1990/91 MECU	% of total	1991/92 MECU	% of total
Bulgaria			5.0	9.1
Czechoslovakia	3.7	16.0	9.0	16.2
Hungary	6.18	26.7	12.0	21.6
Poland	12.35	53.3	13.5	24.3
Romania			10.0	18.0
Yugoslavia			6.0	10.8
former DDR	0.93	4.0		
SUB-TOTALS	23.16		55.5	
PHARE Regional Facility			15.0	
TOTALS 1990/92	25.0[6]		70.5[6]	

(6) Whereas for 1990/91 the figures include an allocation of 7.3% of budget for technical assistance concerning the implementation of the programme, this figure in 1991/92 (4.1% of the total) was provided from the PHARE regional budget.

III. MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

11. The Commission

The TEMPUS Scheme is managed within the Commission, by the Task Force Human Resources, Education, Training and Youth, in accordance with the provisions of the Annex to the Council Decision and on the basis of guidelines adopted annually. The Task Force liaises closely with the PHARE Operational Service of the Directorate General for External Relations.

12. TEMPUS Management Committee

12.1 According to the provisions of Article 5 of the Council Decision on TEMPUS the Commission is assisted in the implementation of TEMPUS by a Committee composed of two representatives appointed by each Member State and chaired by the Commission representative.

12.2 The Committee assists the Commission in the implementation of all aspects of the TEMPUS Programme having regard to the objectives set out in Article 4 of the Decision and with particular reference to the general guidelines governing TEMPUS, including the financial guidelines on the assistance to be provided, questions relating to the overall balance of TEMPUS and arrangements for the monitoring and evaluation of TEMPUS. During the period under report the Commission convened four meetings of the TEMPUS Management Committee, held on 21 May and on 29/30 October 1990, and on 26 April and 19 July 1991.

12.3 In conjunction with these arrangements, the competent authorities of Member States of the European Community were asked to cooperate in the establishment of National Contact Points in their respective countries. By the end of the period under report such National Contact Points had been set up in all Member States.

13. EC TEMPUS Office

13.1 In view of the need for immediate implementation of the TEMPUS Scheme, the Task Force Human Resources asked the organisations responsible for providing technical assistance to the Commission for the COMETT and ERASMUS programmes, to cooperate to provide technical assistance to the Commission for an initial launching phase of TEMPUS of nine months.

13.2 To this end a provisional EC TEMPUS Office was established in Brussels, to undertake the implementation of the Programme until a Call for Tender could be arranged and a permanent EC TEMPUS Office established.

13.3 In parallel with this arrangement, a Call for Tender procedure was launched almost immediately for the provision of technical assistance from 1 February 1991 onwards. A total of 62 expressions of interest were received and nine bodies submitted tenders. Having considered the bids received, the Commission selected the offer submitted by the European Cooperation Fund on behalf of a multinational consortium of organisations.

13.4 The EC TEMPUS Office provides technical assistance and advice to the Commission on the overall implementation of the TEMPUS Scheme. In particular, the Office is responsible for the design, preparation and distribution of official documentation on the Scheme, for providing support to the Commission throughout the selection process as well as for the issue and follow-up of contracts and grant payments.

14. National TEMPUS Offices in eligible countries

14.1 The authorities responsible for higher education in each of the eligible countries, as the latter entered the TEMPUS Programme, cooperated with the Commission to set up National TEMPUS Offices in their capital cities (including the capital of Slovakia in the case of Czechoslovakia) to act as the main intermediary agencies between the authorities concerned and the Commission and the EC TEMPUS Office in relation to all operational aspects, particularly those concerning advice on the relevance to national needs of TEMPUS Programme projects, and the selection of individual applicants from their countries. Their other main responsibility is in the field of information activities relating to their areas of competence.

14.2 The integration into the operation of the TEMPUS Programme of National TEMPUS Offices in each of the eligible countries constituted a crucial and ongoing focus of evaluation and development. The Commission, with the assistance of the EC TEMPUS Office, played an important role in this process by giving general advice and support concerning the optimal organisation of the main tasks to be completed by National TEMPUS Offices as well as on the most appropriate division of labour between the EC TEMPUS Office and the National TEMPUS Offices. It also took steps to provide staff training facilities by offering staff from the National TEMPUS Offices the opportunity of spending short training periods (one to two weeks) in the EC TEMPUS Office in order to improve their knowledge of the functioning of the Community in general, of administrative and assessment procedures used in the EC TEMPUS Office and of the running of other Community programmes in the field of education. During the period under report these facilities were taken up by staff from the Polish, Hungarian, Czechoslovak, Yugoslav and Bulgarian National TEMPUS Offices.

14.3 The Commission also carried out an ongoing programme of tasks related to the integration into the TEMPUS Programme of the additional eligible countries to which it was extended during the period under report. This involved meetings bringing together representatives of all offices concerned to coordinate management information flows, selection processes, exchange of information on specific projects under Actions 1 and 3, and transfer of data on applicants selected under Action 2, with a view to the progressive development of common procedures as appropriate, and last but not least, coordination of the exceptional student placement operations for 1990/91 and, to a lesser extent, 1991/92 by providing the necessary link between the placement agencies assisting the Commission in this operation in a number of Member States, the receiving institutions, the National TEMPUS Offices and the students themselves.

14.4 In another critical operation throughout the period under report, the Commission developed and implemented a step by step plan for the computerisation and full integration of the National TEMPUS Offices in the eligible countries in a shared database and assessment procedure to ensure that all TEMPUS Offices were able to deal in the same way with applications for whose assessment they were responsible. The plan involved the supply of both computer hardware and software to the National TEMPUS Offices and the provision of appropriate guidance and training for their staffs.

After investigation of the possibilities and facilities needed by each National TEMPUS Office, system specifications were tailored to their specific situation. Virtually all the equipment and database application software developed by the EC TEMPUS Office for use in the assessment of individual mobility applications had been delivered and installed and staff-familiarisation had been achieved in all the eligible countries except Romania, where installation was planned for the period immediately following the one under report.

The use of common procedures tended to standardise assessment criteria and promote their consistent application over time and across boundaries, and this in itself had a high symbolic value for the National TEMPUS Offices concerned, by providing a common professional base for a good part of their activities. It allowed, by the end of the second selection round, the transfer of data for the production of overall statistics, for contracts administration, and for grants payments. It also opened the way for the collaborative production of a pan-European TEMPUS institutional directory.

15. These dispositions enabled the Commission to deal effectively with the range and complexity of the tasks involved in the launch phase of a new and not uncomplicated programme within a necessarily compressed time-frame. The selection for 1990/91 was completed by 31 December 1990, enabling the activities of the supported applicants to commence with immediate effect in the same academic year, while that for 1991/92 was completed by 31 July 1991[7].

16. **Monitoring, Evaluation And General Scheme Development**

16.1 To ensure the rapid development of a medium-term evaluation strategy for TEMPUS, and as part of the work needed to prepare the continuation or the adaptation of the Decision of the Council of Ministers, due according to Article 11 of the Council Decision by 31 December 1992, the Commission had already drawn up in late 1990 a discussion document on the monitoring and evaluation of TEMPUS. This was presented to the TEMPUS Committee in March 1991.

This was followed by a Call for Tender for evaluation of the results of the programme in 1990/91, to be carried out between 1 October 1991 and 30 April 1992. The contract was awarded, just before the end of the period under report, to Messrs Coopers and Lybrand.

16.2 As part of the creation of the preconditions necessary to the further development of the programme, the Commission also set up internal monitoring procedures for all TEMPUS actions, carrying out detailed surveys and analyses of a number of relevant aspects (situation of the different eligible countries, of the different priority areas, of Community involvement, G24 involvement etc) of applications from the two selection rounds covered by this Report. The analysis of each aspect was reflected in a separate detailed profile report and also in a global profile for internal use.

17. **Coordination with Other Programmes**

17.1 The TEMPUS Decision specifies that there should be consistency and, where appropriate, complementarity between TEMPUS and other actions at Community level, both within the Community and in assistance to the eligible countries. Because of the exceptional circumstances in which the TEMPUS Programme was adopted and launched this interaction and coordination is particularly worthy of mention in respect of the COMETT and the ERASMUS programmes. The Commission received from responsible colleagues working in these programmes valuable general advice and assistance on the design of the launch arrangements for the programme, in particular regarding the preparation of the Vademecum and Application Forms, computing provision and office arrangements, including staff recruitment and secondment.

17.2 In addition to this ongoing cooperation, efforts were made to monitor the content-related programme linkages between TEMPUS and ERASMUS and TEMPUS and COMETT. Reciprocal representation was provided for at the meetings of the TEMPUS, COMETT and ERASMUS Committees and during the relevant selection meetings, including subsequent scrutiny of TEMPUS applications to ensure an appropriate exchange of information and consistency of approach.

17.3 As part of its commitment to develop a long-term strategy with regard to the future development of education and training systems in the eligible countries, the Commission also sought to ensure complementarity with other assistance in the field of training accorded to the eligible countries, particularly in anticipation of the operational phase of the European Training Foundation, as well as in relation to other education and training initiatives within the overall PHARE programme such as the ACE programme.

Moreover within DG XIII activities in particular, as regards the ESPRIT programme and its VLSI Design Training Action, and the DELTA initiative, some specific activities are already undertaken to train specialists in the Central and Eastern countries of Europe.

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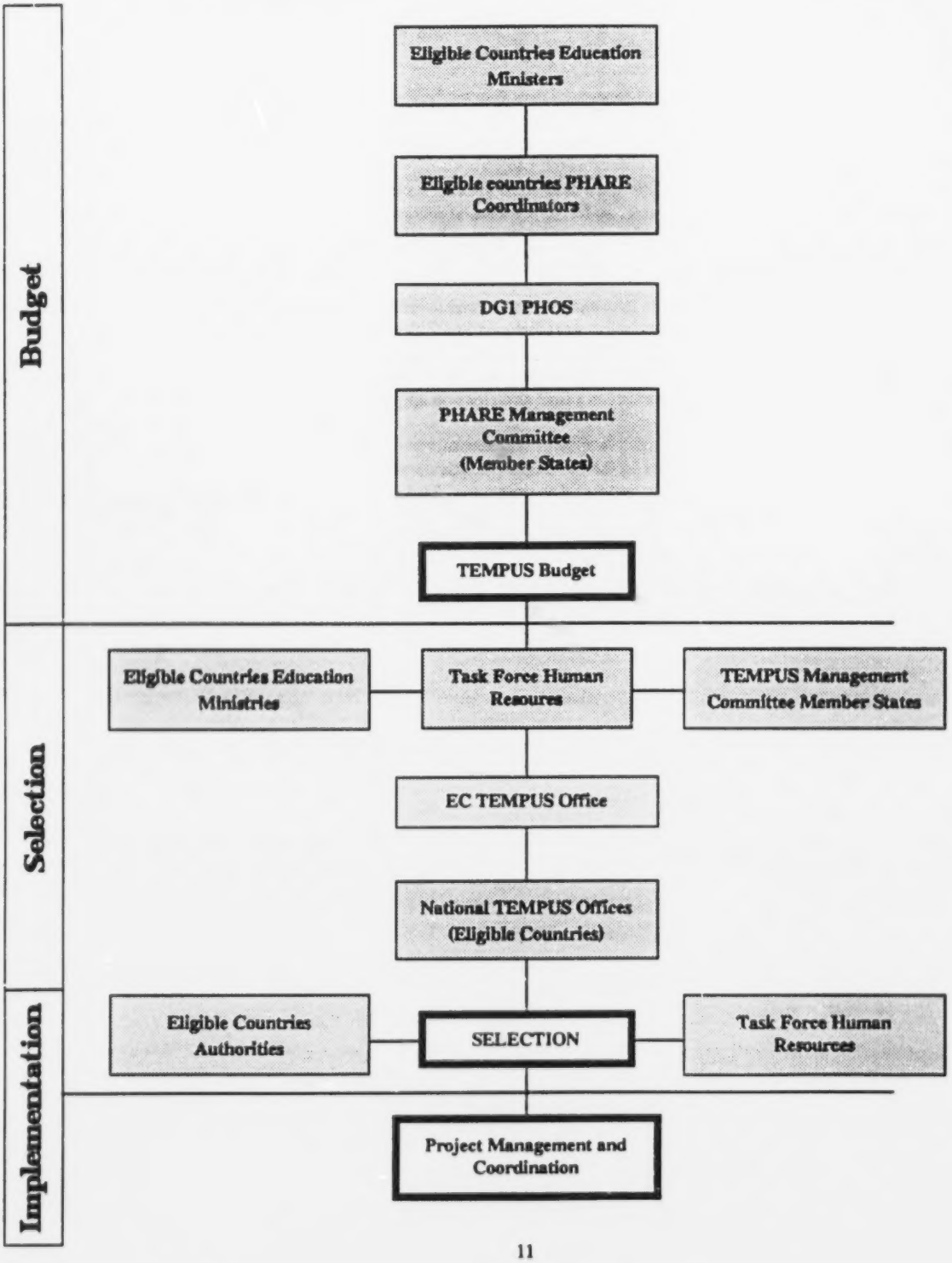
(7) The period under report included two selection rounds, referred to henceforth as 1990/91 (selection completed in December 1990) and 1991/92 (selection completed in July 1991).

17.4 Flow-chart showing the three main stages of the TEMPUS Programme :

i. Budget-allocation
ii. Selection (for details see flow-chart on p. 13)
iii. Implementation



IV. SELECTION PROCEDURES

18. Joint European Projects (Cf also Flow Chart on p.13)

18.1 All applications for support for Joint European Projects were submitted to the EC TEMPUS Office in Brussels. Copies of applications concerning their institutions were then sent to the national TEMPUS Offices in each of the eligible countries.

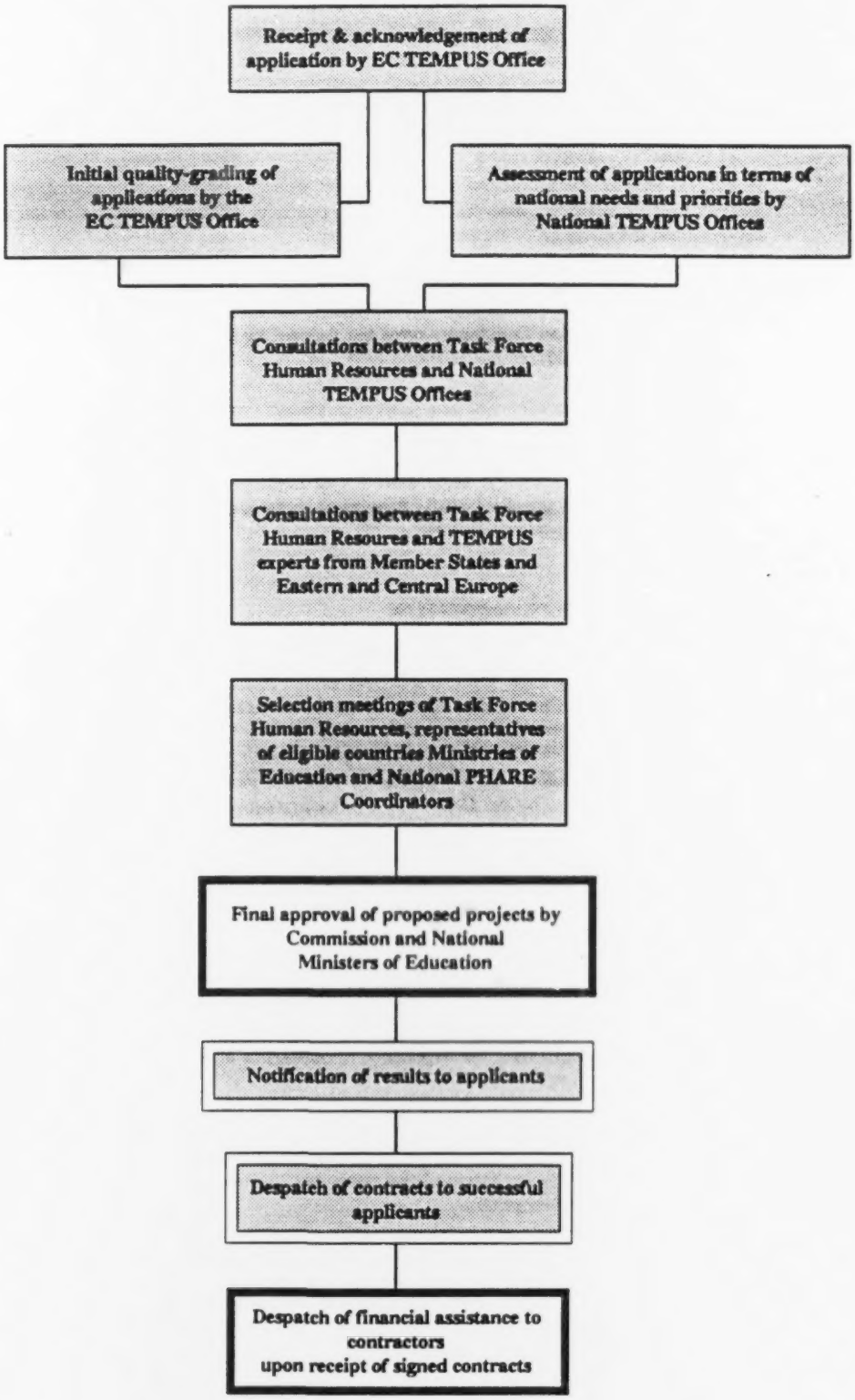
18.2 A parallel assessment procedure then followed, an overall assessment of the quality of applications received being carried out by the EC TEMPUS Office, the six national TEMPUS Offices concentrating on the benefit of projects to their country within the overall PHARE context.

18.3 Bilateral consultations were then held in order to coordinate the different assessments carried out with a view to arriving, as far as possible, at a common assessment of projects for discussion with panels of experts. This process also ensured the identification of those projects where opinions differed and where an expert opinion was particularly important.

18.4 After inputting of the data and computer production of the necessary listings and statistics, meetings chaired by the Commission were held on 26/27 September and 15/16 November 1990 for the first selection round, and on 29/30 May and 11/12 June 1991 for the second. These enabled advice to be given by TEMPUS Experts from both the eligible states and the Member States of the Community to underpin the Commission's final decisions on applications.

18.5 Discussions then took place with representatives of the Ministries of Education and the central PHARE coordinators in the six eligible countries. As a result of these consultations a final list of projects proposed for support was drawn up. This list, agreed on by the Ministers of Education in the six eligible countries concerned, was then formally approved by the Commission.

18.6 Flow-chart showing the stages of the selection process for Joint European Projects :


Receipt & acknowledgement of application by EC TEMPUS Office
Initial quality-grading of applications by the EC TEMPUS Office
Assessment of applications in terms of national needs and priorities by National TEMPUS Offices
Consultations between Task Force Human Resources and National TEMPUS Offices
Consultations between Task Force Human Resources and TEMPUS experts from Member States and Eastern and Central Europe
Selection meetings of Task Force Human Resources, representatives of eligible countries Ministries of Education and National PHARE Coordinators
Final approval of proposed projects by Commission and National Ministers of Education
Notification of results to applicants
Despatch of contracts to successful applicants
Despatch of financial assistance to contractors upon receipt of signed contracts

19. **Individual Mobility**

19.1 Alongside the mobility of teachers and students within Joint European Projects, a considerable number of individual teachers and students submitted applications and were proposed for support. In the following a distinction is made between mobility from East to West and vice-versa.

19.2 Individual Mobility : Selection Procedures

Procedures adopted for processing applications for support received from individual students and teachers in both Member States and the eligible countries differed according to the category of applicant and the direction of the envisaged mobility.

19.3 A distinction has to be made between East/West and West/East mobility. All proposals for financial support regarding the individual mobility of students, teachers and administrators from the eligible countries to the European Community were put forward by the national TEMPUS Offices in the eligible countries themselves.

19.4 On the other hand, proposals regarding individual students and staff travelling from the European Community to the eligible countries were prepared by the EC TEMPUS Office in Brussels.

19.5 All TEMPUS Offices used the same selection procedures and criteria for the assessment of applications from staff members, while there were some national variations in the first selection round in relation to student 'free movers'.

20. **Complementary Measures : selection procedures**

20.1 For both Action 3 Complementary Measures and Action 3 Youth Exchange activities, a pattern of consultation with the National TEMPUS Offices similar to that used in relation to Joint European Projects underpined the Commission's decisions on the award of grants.

20.2 Proposals for support for Complementary Measures under Action 3 of TEMPUS (support to associations, for publications and for certain surveys and studies, as well as for youth exchange activities) were drawn up by the Commission following analysis of the applications received and consultation with the appropriate authorities in the eligible countries.

21. **Youth Exchange activities : Selection procedures**

21.1 The deadline for Youth Exchange activities in the first selection round was set at 15 October 1990 and separate information material, guidelines and application forms were provided. In this respect and also for the initial assessment of applications, the Commission, through the EC TEMPUS Office, was able to benefit from the experience of colleagues in the European Communities Youth Exchange Bureau.

21.2 In the first selection round of 1991/92, for which the deadline set was 15 March 1991, the Commission drew up revised guidelines and the Youth Exchange application forms were modified to make possible the computerisation of the assessment, in line with the practice under the other Actions of the TEMPUS Programme.

21.3 As far as Youth Exchange activities are concerned, this Report only refers to the first selection round of 1991/92, while the second one is planned for the late autumn.

V. RESULTS SO FAR

22. **Joint European Projects : Support awarded**

22.1 A total of 452 Joint European Projects are currently in approval. These include both 318 'new' national and regional projects, i.e. those selected for their first year of support in academic year 1991/92, and 134 'renewal' projects already approved in 1990 and now going into their second TEMPUS year of activities.

22.2 A total of 1338 proposals for Joint European Projects was received in the 1990/91 selection round, requesting some 209 MECU. The final decision was taken to award a total of 16,510,000 ECU to 153 JEPs (11,4% of the total number of applications received), giving an average of 107,908 ECU per project.

22.3 For academic year 1991/1992 a total of 1401 applications arrived in the EC TEMPUS Office to meet the deadlines of 15 March 1991 for cooperation activities with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary,Poland and Yugoslavia and 15 April 1991 for Romania. The overall level of funding requested amounted to some 270 MECU for the 1401 new applications received, of which 318 (22.7%) were selected for support, and some 33 MECU for renewal projects, making an overall total of over 300 MECU.

22.4 For academic years 1990/91 and 1991/92 the Commission awarded funds as follows :

Type of project	JEP Action 1 (MECU	JEP Action 2 (MECU)	Total
1990/91 *153 new projects*			
national	11.01	5.5	16.51
1991/92 *318 new projects*			
national	21.1	11.0	32.1
regional	4.6	2.5	7.1
1991/92 *134 renewal projects*			
national	8.0	5.5	13.5
regional	4.0	3.9	7.9
Totals for JEPs	**48.71**	**28.4**	**77.11**

22.5 This means an average of 107,908 ECU per project in 1990/91 (71,960 ECU for the preparation and implementation of projects under Action 1 and 35,947 ECU to cover the mobility costs of participating students and teachers), and 123,318 ECU per new project proposed for support in 1991/92 (80,800 ECU for Action 1 and 42,518 ECU for mobility) An average of 159,688 was awarded per renewal project embarking on its second year of activities (89,600 ECU on average for Action 1 and 70,088 ECU for Action 2 mobility).

22.6 These average amounts cover very large differences between the individual projects which range from 40,000 ECU for a small-scale project involving minimal preparation or investment in terms of equipment to over 400,000 ECU in the case of a project aiming at structural development of a particular sector and involving considerable investment in equipment and large-scale staff and student mobility. A significant feature of the trend between the two selection rounds is the very large increase in the proportion of funding for Action 2 activities within renewed Joint European Projects, which clearly reflects the added attraction of organised mobility.

23. **Joint European Projects : Selection Policy**

23.1 The basis for the selection of these projects was the desire, within the budget available, to give sufficient financial support to 11.4% of applications received in 1990 and to 22.7% of those received in 1991 to be able to carry out their proposed activities, thus remaining in line with the overall aims of the TEMPUS Scheme to support the development of the higher education systems in the eligible countries, and the priorities for funding established by these countries.

Country	% of projects accepted 1990/91 (all projects)	% of projects accepted 1991/92 (new projects)
Bulgaria		26.1%
Czechoslovakia	12.0%	16.1%
Hungary	10.6%	18.9%
Poland	13.4%	11.9%
Romania		54.3%
Yugoslavia		35.1%
former DDR	13.5%	

23.2 This table includes participation in regional projects (in 1991/92 only). The fact that the total funds available almost trebled should be taken into account when interpreting these figures and it should be emphasised that the major factor in the marked reduction in the share of new projects taken by certain countries was the need to earmark sufficient funding for continuing projects. It may also be the case that the capacity of certain systems of higher education to accept rigourous competition (and its inherent disappointments) and to absorb innovation had been largely taken up in the first selection round.

24. **Joint European Projects : Eligible country participation**

As the table in 10.6 clearly shows, between the two selection rounds there were significant changes in the pattern of distribution of funds from country to country. This is attributable to the doubling of the number of eligible countries participating, taken with the differences in the levels of national allocations for TEMPUS and the amount of funds necessary to support the second year of existing projects. The effect in terms of rates of participating acts in selected projects is shown below :

Country	participation 1990/91 (all projects)	participation 1991/92 (new projects)
Bulgaria		11.8%
Czechoslovakia	17.0%	20.6%
Hungary	29.6%	24.6%
Poland	48.3%	16.2%
Romania		13.1%
Yugoslavia		13.8%
former DDR	5.1%	

25. **Joint European Projects : Budgetary division between renewals and new projects**

25.1 In 1991/92 3 countries (Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia) had to apply part of their budget to refinance multi-annual projects approved in 1990 while 3 other countries (Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia) used their budget to finance only new projects.

25.2 In renewals 56% of the average project grant was used for organisation /equipment costs (Action 1) and 44% for mobility (Action 2) while in new projects 66% is on average used for Action 1 and 34% for Action 2. Within Action 2 85% of the support is used for East-West mobility (mainly for retraining/updating of teaching staff and for student mobility). West-East mobility mainly takes the form of teaching assignments.

25.3 The average for equipment allocations varied in relation to national subject-area priorities and the disciplines involved in the projects. A case in point are the projects aimed at restructuring engineering education where at least 59.3% of the 1990/91 Action 1 grant will be used for equipment purchase.

25.4 The amounts requested to meet the needs of national projects exceeded the national budgets available by an average factor of four and in the case of Czechoslovakia requests were almost 6 times higher than the budget available.

25.5 The amounts requested for national projects averaged 173,000 ECU while support granted averaged 128,000 ECU. This was comparable to the amounts awarded during 1990/91 (108,000 for 10 months of activity), but grants for renewals were generally higher than grants for new national projects (153,000 ECU as against 119,000 ECU).

25.6 The number of projects received allowed all the available financial assistance to be allocated except in the cases of Romania and Yugoslavia where the amounts awarded to supported projects did not absorb the full national allocation.

25.7 Although new projects supported represented a significant proportion of those submitted for most countries, in the case of Czechoslovakia and Poland the refinancing of existing projects tended to inhibit the number of new projects which could be supported within the allocation.

26. **Joint European Projects : distribution of support between new and renewal National and Regional projects**

26.1 The 15 MECU available from the PHARE regional fund were used first of all in 1991/92 to transform a number of projects that had been approved as national in 1990/91 into regional JEPs, and secondly to fund new Regional projects. There was an increase in the number of eligible countries involved and in amounts requested (mainly due to the increase in mobility grants). A total of 49 new regional JEPs were supported at a cost of 7.2 MECU while the cost of regional renewals was to 7.8 MECU.

26.2 The eligible countries benefiting most from regional funding were Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, partly because renewals of 1990/91 projects involved only them, and partly because their first year experience gave them the advantage of a better awareness of how to compose a well-formed TEMPUS application.

27. **Joint European Projects : Member State coverage**

27.1 Even bearing in mind the increased number of successful projects in the 1991/92 selection round, it is clear at the same time that participation of the countries in the South West of the Community could be considerably improved (Spain, Portugal, with 3.9 and 0.7% of coordinated projects in 1990/91 and 2.0 and 1.1% in 1991/92;). This is also the case as far as Ireland is concerned, for which the comparable figures were 1.3 and 1.5%. The levels of coordinating activity and involvement were better in the case of Italy but still not commensurate with the size of its higher education sector, and the same can be said in relation to France and Germany. The levels of involvement were disappointing in all these cases. (See Tables in Annex 1). The comparable indicators for Belgium, Netherlands and United Kingdom showed, on the other hand, that these Member States were participating particularly well in relation to the size of their higher education sectors.

27.2 Member State participation rates in projects was borne in mind both with regard to the number of projects coordinated by each Member State and to overall involvements. Several countries, particularly in 1990/91, figured prominently both as coordinators and in terms of involvements : Germany, for example, coordinated 17.0% of accepted projects and was present in 48.4%, France coordinated 16.3% of accepted projects and was present in 40.5%, while the United Kingdom coordinated 28.8% and was present in 57.5%. The same pattern was present in the cases also of Spain, Italy and the Netherlands, which were all present in 25-30% of accepted projects, although their participation as coordinators varied between 3.9% and 11.5%. In the cases of all other Member States there was a much higher percentage of involvements than of coordinating activity. It seems probable that the existing pattern of contacts and networks created in the context either of ongoing European Community programmes in higher education such as ERASMUS and COMETT, or built up bilaterally with eligible countries in pre-TEMPUS times, influenced the initial distribution of coordinating and involved countries, and, given the multiannual basis of the funding of the vast majority of projects, it was likely that this would be repeated in the results of the 1991/92 selection round.

27.3 There was, however, a very significant change in this second round, in that 21.2% of all supported projects were coordinated by the eligible countries themselves, with a consequent steep decline in the overall percentage of coordinations undertaken by the group of Member States which had led the way in the first selection round (the German-coordinated percentage of the increased number of successful projects fell from 17.0 to 10.8%, the comparable figures being 16.2 to 11.7% in the case of France, 11.8 to 9.3 in that of the Netherlands, and 28.8 to 25.0 in that of the United Kingdom). This tendency will certainly grow stronger in the course of time as universities in the eligible countries identify their needs and gain experience in forming effective partnerships with the European Community counterparts with which cooperation in restructuring will benefit them most.

28. **Joint European Projects : Subject area coverage**

28.1 Most of the 153 Joint European Projects accepted for support in 1990/91 were in the priority subjects specified by the eligible countries, in particular engineering and applied sciences (28,8%) and in business management (15%), while 20,4% of projects dealt with non-priority areas, nevertheless considered to be relevant (e.g. teacher training, law and medical sciences).

28.2 The main bulk of the 318 Joint European Projects proposed for support in 1991/92 were also in engineering and applied science subjects (95 or 29.9%) which reflects the large number of good applications received in this subject area, which is clearly perceived in the eligible countries as a key area for restructuring activities. A high percentage of projects (17.3%) were likewise to be found in business management, reflecting both the large number of projects and the particularly high quality of applications in this area. Nevertheless, 21.3% of projects were in non-priority areas such as teacher training, law and natural sciences, considered to be relevant by the eligible countries.

28.3 JEP distribution by subject area

Subject area	1990/91 applications No.	%	1991/92 applications No.	%
business, management, administration and applied economics	29	18.0	55	17.3
medical sciences	8	5.2	23	7.2
engineering, applied sciences and technologies	44	28.8	95	29.9
modern European languages	11	7.2	19	6.0
agriculture and agrobusiness	7	4.6	20	6.3
environmental protection	10	6.5	15	4.7
social and economic sciences for change including European Studies	11	7.2	11	3.5
priority areas (general)	9	5.9	12	3.8
non-priority areas	24	15.9	68	21.3
Totals	153	100.1	318	100.0

29. **Joint European Projects : G24 coverage**

29.1 As part of its commitment to the twenty four Western countries of the G24 group to coordinate assistance to the eligible countries, the Commission is responsible for ensuring the coordination with actions in the same field as TEMPUS which are developed by countries which are not members of the Community. Article 9 of the Council of Ministers Decision on the TEMPUS Programme provides for the coordination of such actions, including where appropriate participation in TEMPUS projects. The countries concerned are six EFTA countries (Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland) and Turkey, the USA, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

29.2 In both 1990/91 and 1991/92 a little more than 10 % of all applications received, and an equal percentage of those supported, involved organisations in the G24 countries. The main countries participating are Austria, the USA and Finland, although institutions in Norway, Sweden and Switzerland are also present in a small number of projects. Moreover, at the completion of the 1991/92 selection round, 3 of the 452 projects supported (2 submitted from Austria and 1 from Finland), were coordinated by such organisations in these countries. It is important to underline that both the Austrian and Finnish governments supported financially the involvement of their institutions in TEMPUS projects, thus underlining the importance of counterpart funding in order to truly operationalise G24 participation in TEMPUS.

30. **Individual Mobility - East-West Mobility : Students**

30.1 Immediately upon the adoption by the Council of Ministers of the TEMPUS Programme it became evident that a massive unsatisfied demand for mobility existed among the students of the eligible countries. The newly-created National TEMPUS Offices received a very large number of applications for Individual Mobility Grants in a very short period and had to devote almost their entire activity to the problems of assessment and selection, while information on organised mobility within Joint European Projects by its nature could not be made available within the abbreviated time-span between the announcement of the programme and the deadline for receipt of applications. As a consequence the Commission was faced with the immediate need to ensure that students selected were placed in the institutions best able to meet their academic requirements and look after their inevitable problems of adjustment.

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30.2 In a large-scale joint effort with the EC TEMPUS Office and the National TEMPUS Offices the Commission responded rapidly to this task with a great measure of success and a total of 733 students from the eligible countries were enabled to spend study periods or placements in the Community in 1990/91. The effort did however impose an unforeseen strain on staff resources which could be spared only with great difficulty.

30.3 For the 637 students awarded Individual Mobility Grants in 1991/92, it was possible for the Commission to make improved arrangements for them to receive administrative and academic help with the problems of individual placement by engaging the various national agencies, such as the CROUS in France, the British Council in the UK and the DAAD in Germany, which specialise in overseas student assistance and welfare, to provide the necessary administrative services and personal guidance. The assistance provided was funded from the financial allocations for individual mobility of the eligible countries. The establishment and administration of these arrangements was nevertheless a significant additional call upon the staff resources available, although in the case of the Hungarian students the National TEMPUS Office concerned was able and willing to undertake this coordination for itself.

30.4 In the light of the experience acquired to date, the Commission has decided to eliminate all individual student mobility on a 'free mover' basis and to introduce in its place specific support for the creation of Mobility Joint European Projects, with the objective of ensuring a wider availability of mobility in a systematically-organised framework which draws upon the substantial experience which Member States universities have gained from operating under the provisions of the ERASMUS and COMETT programmes.

31. Individual Mobility - East-West Mobility : Staff

Individual mobility for staff from eligible countries was, and remains, an important component of the TEMPUS Programme. It has a valuable rôle as a means of ensuring future development by enabling individual teachers, trainers and administrators to make the first essential personal contacts as the basis for the formation of networks which can give rise to organised forms of collaboration on a larger scale. A particular feature of staff mobility under the TEMPUS Programme, to which priority is given, is the support available for updating and retraining of university academic and administrative staff from the eligible countries. Totals of 409 and 706 staff members from the eligible countries have spent or will spend periods in European Community institutions in the respective academic years concerned in this report.

32. Budget

32.1 The total funds required from the 1990/91 budget to finance the individual East/West mobility amounted to 5,223,812 ECU, of which 4,083,309 ECU was for students and 1,140,503 ECU for academic staff, while for 1991/92 the total funds required amounted to 4.779.041 ECU, of which 3.201.536 ECU were for students and 1.577.515 ECU for staff members.

32.2 In addition to this, as far as the students were concerned, the costs of their placement in EC institutions must be considered, in terms of the institutional fees to be paid to each receiving institution (1000 ECU per student for a full academic year, 500 ECU for less than six months). The estimated cost of these two operations amounted in 1990/91 to 340,000 ECU, and in 1991/92 to 772,690 ECU, bringing the total cost of individual mobility East/West to 5,563,812 ECU in 1990 and to 5.551.731 ECU in 1991.

33. West-East mobility

33.1 In 1990/91 altogether 315 European Community staff members and 35 students also received grants to study or teach in the eligible countries during that academic year, while in 1991/92 the Commission awarded support to 280 staff members and 34 students.

33.2 The small amount of West-East student mobility to date is not surprising since Eastern and Central European languages are little studied in Member States. Questions of curricular compatibility for first-degree students (who comprise the great majority of mobile students from Member States) were also significant at this stage. On the other hand there was a gratifyingly large, and high-quality, response from staff members in Member States who were keen to take advantage of the opportunities provided by the TEMPUS Programme to acquire *sur place* a deeper understanding of the conditions and problems of higher education in the eligible countries, to play a part in the identification of needs, particularly in relation to curricular development, and to make the essential first contacts which would lead to viable networks.

34. **West-East mobility : Budget**

In 1990/91, for mobility from European Community Member States to the eligible countries, 356,578 ECU were required for the staff members involved and 59,600 ECU for the students, while in 1991/92 308,890 ECU were required for the staff members involved and 103,520 ECU for students.

35. **Complementary Measures : Support to associations, publications, studies and surveys**

In the period under report the deadlines for submission of Action 3 projects (Complementary Measures) was the same as those for Joint European Projects. In 1990/91 the Commission awarded a total of 388,650 ECU for 40 Complementary Measures projects under Action 3 of TEMPUS to enable the completion of a limited number of specific projects submitted by associations of universities, for publications and for studies and surveys which fulfil the aims of TEMPUS.

Similarly in 1991/92, support was given to a further 37 projects under this action, with grants totalling 435,000 ECU[8].

36. **Youth Exchange**

In the 1990/91 selection round a number of Youth Exchange activities were supported (26 Reciprocal Exchanges, 34 Short Preparatory Visits, and 2 Training Courses for Youth Workers), for a total of 595,223 ECU. In the first of the two selection rounds of 1991/92 for youth exchange activities a total of 32 projects (14 Reciprocal Youth Exchange Projects, 17 Short Preparatory Visits and 1 Training Course for Youth Workers) were given TEMPUS support, amounting to 198,877 ECU. The second selection round for the year in question is expected to produce considerably more applications since it covers activities to be carried out during the summer period of 1991/92.

37. **Information Activities**

37.1 Information action concentrated on the production and distribution of various basic information products considered necessary for publicising TEMPUS to potential applicants, on receiving and counselling individual interested parties, especially inexperienced colleagues from institutions in the eligible countries, and on dealing with requests for information from unsuccessful applicants. Contacts with the press were also initiated.

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(8) In the overall budgetary breakdown of TEMPUS funds under Action 3 for 1991/92 a certain reserve is made for each eligible country. The intention is to use these sums for the second round of Youth Exchange activities in 1991/92 and also to cover part of the costs incurred by the national TEMPUS Offices, including a number of specific activities requested by the authorities of the six eligible countries.

37.2 In addition to standard information activities on the TEMPUS Programme, the preparation of documentation and information materials and data management systems for the two application rounds here reported was a task of critical importance during the period in question. A Vademecum and Application Forms were prepared and distributed in all nine Community languages both for 1990/91 and for 1991/92 (in an updated and revised form) and information sheets summarising the key facts on TEMPUS were also prepared in all European Community languages (and in some eligible country languages for specific events such as fairs and seminars) and given wide distribution. Separate Guidelines and Application Forms for Youth Exchange activities were also distributed via a specific mailing list both for the first and second application rounds.

National TEMPUS Offices were provided with the required supplies of all these products and also with the EC Student Handbook, the ERASMUS Directory of Programmes and the COMETT Compendium, so that they could carry out their own information activities in a structured fashion.

A list of all TEMPUS publications available from the EC TEMPUS Office is included in Annex 2.

Parallel with the second round of selection (March-June 1991), a further substantial revision of the Vademecum and the Youth Exchange documents was carried out in close consultation with the National TEMPUS Offices, incorporating all the variations which had become necessary in relation to the outcomes of the meetings of the TEMPUS Committee, in view of the advice received from the National TEMPUS Offices and in the light of the monitoring of experience to date.

37.3 Planning and consultation were carried out in preparation for the publication in 1991/92 of a directory of information on all institutions in the eligible countries complementary to the corresponding directory relating to institutions in the European Community.

37.4 Immediately after the completion of the first selection round, a TEMPUS Compendium, which provided the essential facts relating to the projects supported in 1990/91 and the information needed to contact the coordinators concerned, was prepared and was ready for despatch by the end of the period covered by this Report. A second Compendium covering the results of the 1991/92 selection was in preparation for issue in the early autumn of 1991.

38. Contracts Administration

38.1 On completion of the various selection procedures for the TEMPUS Programme Actions contracts were issued immediately to successful applicants and unsuccessful applicants were notified. Particular attention was given to providing unsuccessful applicants with explanations of the reasons for the outcome in their case and helpful advice and guidance in relation to further applications.

38.2 The procedures introduced for the administration of Joint European Project and Complementary Measure grants proved to be generally satisfactory. The short-term problems relating to Individual Mobility Grants deriving from the length of time required for payment of ECU cheques, both in the Community and in the eligible countries, from the complex arrangements necessary for the payment of individual grantholders from the eligible countries, and from the constant changes taking place in the banking systems of the latter, were successfully dealt with in cooperation with the banks and host organizations. For the future, it is anticipated that practical problems arising from large numbers of free mover students from eligible countries will not recur in 1992/93 and afterwards since student mobility will then be supported solely within Joint European Projects.

VI. FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

39. The TEMPUS Programme, during the period under report, constituted a concrete example, of considerable political and economic salience, of the readiness and capacity of the European Community to respond in a rapid, practical and innovative fashion to the needs of the emergent and re-emergent Eastern and Central European democracies for assistance in the process of restructuring their societies and economies. In turn, the target populations of university staff, trainers and students in the eligible countries and their counterparts in the Member States of the European Community have responded to the initiative with an enthusiasm so great that at times it almost threatened to overwhelm the administrative structures initially available to deal with the demand.

40. The strong appeal of the provisions of the TEMPUS Programme to the target populations confirmed the conformity to their needs and to their aspirations of the specific characteristics of its design and manner of implementation.

41. Although it is intended that there should be a progressive convergence and integration of TEMPUS Programme activities with those of the other European Community programmes in higher education, it is evident that the Programme must retain the specific features of TEMPUS which enable the eligible countries to tap into strategic resources, both material and of knowledge and expertise, essential to the development of their higher education systems as catalytic factors fostering wider and deeper societal change.

42. The TEMPUS Programme, by supporting the development of the higher education systems in the eligible countries, is thus seen as making a qualitatively significant contribution to the complex processes of political and economic reform and restructuring being carried forward by these countries. Given its astonishingly rapid success in penetrating the potential locii of change in the eligible countries, the TEMPUS Programme in its present form appears well placed to play a vanguard role for a further period in the fulfilment of the objectives of PHARE by establishing channels for resource transfer, networks of mutual help, models of self-help, and practical and expeditious administrative procedures for the restructuring of the critical higher education sector.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Structure, budget and management of the Programme

TEMPUS (Trans-European Mobility Scheme for University Studies) forms part of the overall programme of Community aid for the economic restructuring of the countries of Central/Eastern Europe, known as PHARE, within which training is one of the priority areas for cooperation.

To implement this objective TEMPUS was adopted by the Council of Ministers of the European Community on 7 May 1990, for an initial 'pilot phase' of three years beginning on 1 July 1990, within a perspective of five years.

Targeted to meet the specific needs of Central and Eastern Europe, the double objective of TEMPUS is to promote the quality and support the development of the higher education systems in the countries designated as eligible for economic aid, by encouraging their growing interaction with partners in the European Community.

The main vehicle for ensuring this cooperation consists of Joint European Projects, which involve the participation of at least one university from an eligible country, and of partner organisations, of which one must be a university, in at least two EC Member States. In the case of Joint European Projects of a regional character to be supported from the PHARE regional facility universities in at least two of the eligible countries must be involved.

In parallel with this project-based support (Action 1), individual mobility grants for staff (teaching assignments, practical placements, staff retraining and updating and visits) and for students (periods of study or practical placements) were also provided for (Action 2). Under the TEMPUS Programme, however, from 1992/93 student mobility will take place only within Joint European Projects.

Thirdly, limited support was also available for the extension to the eligible countries of European associations in higher education, for publications and other information activities related to the TEMPUS Programme, and for surveys and studies intended to assist in its monitoring and evaluation. There was also provision for limited support for youth exchanges and related activities intended to catalyse the acquisition by young people of a better awareness of the European dimension.

The total budget available for 1990 was 25 MECU, and for 1991 it amounted to an additional 70.5 MECU, including both measures to be supported from the national budgets allocated to TEMPUS by each of the eligible countries for 1991 and to Joint European Projects of a regional character to be supported from the PHARE regional facility.

Thus the total funds allocated to projects under the TEMPUS Programme between its inception in July 1990 and the completion of the selection round in 1991 totalled 90.5 MECU.

The Programme is implemented on behalf of the Commission by the Task Force Human Resources, with the technical assistance of the EC TEMPUS Office, which is an autonomous body of the European Cooperation Fund.

Selection procedures for Joint European Projects

All applications for support for Joint European Projects are submitted to the EC TEMPUS Office in Brussels. Copies of applications concerning their institutions are then sent to the national TEMPUS Offices in each of the eligible countries.

An overall assessment of the quality of applications received is carried out by the EC TEMPUS Office, with a parallel assessment procedure by the six national TEMPUS Offices in terms of the benefit of projects to their country within the overall PHARE context.

Bilateral consultations are then held in order to coordinate the different assessments carried out with a view to arriving, as far as possible, at a common assessment of projects for discussion with panels of experts and the early the identification of those projects where opinions differ and where an expert opinion is particularly important.

Following this internal consultation procedure, external experts representing the main TEMPUS priority areas from both Community Member States and the eligible countries are consulted.

Discussions then take place with representatives of the Ministries of Education and the central PHARE coordinators in the six eligible countries. As a result of these consultations a final list of projects proposed by the Commission for support is drawn up. This list is then formally approved by the Ministers of Education in the six eligible countries concerned.

Results so far

Joint European Projects

In its first 15 months of operation the TEMPUS Scheme received 2739 applications for support for Joint European Projects (1338 in 1990 and 1401 in 1991) of which a total of 471 were supported, as follows :

134 'renewal' projects already approved in 1990 and now going into their second TEMPUS year of activities;

15 non-renewable and 4 non-renewed projects funded in 1990/91;

318 national and regional projects selected for their first year of support in academic year 1991/92.

The Joint European Projects approved in 1990 involved cooperation activities and mobility between organisations in the European Community and partners in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the former DDR, while those approved or renewed in 1991 involved such activities with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia.

Individual Mobility Grants

In the same 15-month period the European Community, through the TEMPUS Programme, awarded in addition individual mobility grants to almost 1400 individual students and some 1200 teachers travelling from the eligible countries to the Member States, and to 69 students and 595 teachers from the Community wishing to study, teach in, or visit one of the eligible countries.

Complementary Measures and Youth Exchange

Altogether, 77 Complementary Measures projects (out of a total of 608 applications submitted), and 97 Youth Exchange activities (out of a total of 277 applications) were supported in the period covered in the present report.

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1990/91

Table 1

JEP distribution by coordinating country and country involvement :

	All applications				Supported applications			
	coordinating country	%	country Involvement	%	coordinating country	%	country involvement	%
B	117	8.7	325	6.4	10	5.9	34	5.2
D	290	21.7	613	12.0	26	17.0	72	11.0
DK	42	3.1	135	2.7	5	3.3	24	3.7
E	33	2.5	186	3.7	6	3.9	36	5.5
F	185	13.8	454	8.9	25	16.3	61	9.3
GR	44	3.3	108	2.1	6	3.9	24	3.7
I	90	6.7	255	5.0	10	5.9	40	6.1
IRL	23	1.7	113	2.2	2	1.3	17	2.6
L		0.0	4	0.1		0.0		0.0
NL	144	10.8	377	7.4	18	11.8	44	6.7
P	8	0.6	73	1.4	1	0.7	18	2.7
UK	354	26.5	684	13.4	44	28.8	87	13.3
CS		0.0	325	6.4		0.0	38	5.8
DDR		0.0	89	1.7		0.0	12	1.8
H		0.0	595	11.7		0.0	63	9.6
PL		0.0	633	12.4		0.0	85	13.0
A		0.0	31	0.6		0.0		0.0
AUS		0.0	3	0.1		0.0		0.0
C		0.0	6	0.1		0.0		0.0
CH		0.0	18	0.4		0.0		0.0
J		0.0	2	0.0		0.0		0.0
N		0.0	6	0.1		0.0		0.0
S		0.0	24	0.5		0.0		0.0
SF		0.0	3	0.1		0.0		0.0
T		0.0	3	0.1		0.0		0.0
USA		0.0	28	0.5		0.0		0.0
Total	1338		5093		153		655	

Table 2

East-West Individual Mobility under Action 2 :

	Students			Teachers		
	PL	H	CS	PL	H	CS
B	41	7	1	18	10	5
D	180	30	7	53	16	34
DK	40	30	2	4	1	1
E	8	0	1	4	3	10
F	30	18	5	15	8	22
GR	2	0	0	4	1	1
I	37	6	0	8	3	14
IRL	30	0	3	4	3	2
L	0	0	0	0	0	0
NL	33	7	15	26	10	17
P	0	0	0	0	1	0
UK	150	47	19	63	27	69
Totals	551	120	53	199	83	175

There were also 9 former-DDR students and 32 former-DDR teachers who received Individual Mobility Grants.

Table 3

West-East Individual Mobility under Action 2 :

	Students			Teachers		
Home	H	PL	CS	H	PL	CS
B	0	1	0	10	8	2
D	2	1	0	7	11	6
DK	0	2	0	5	4	1
E	0	2	0	11	6	1
F	3	2	0	9	21	4
GR	1	0	0	8	12	2
I	0	1	0	12	17	2
IRL	0	0	0	3	2	0
L	0	0	0	2	0	0
NL	4	0	1	8	5	6
P	0	0	0	5	6	1
UK	14	1	0	44	32	33
Totals	24	10	1	124	124	58

There were also 9 teachers who received Individual Mobility Grants to visit the former-DDR.

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1991/92

Table 1

JEP distribution by coordinating country and country involvement (new and renewed JEPs) :

	All applications				Supported applications			
	coordinating country	%	country Involvement	%	coordinating country	%	country involvement	%
B	102	6.6	367	5.5	23	5.1	114	5.6
D	206	13.4	677	10.2	49	10.8	199	9.8
DK	43	2.8	154	2.3	13	2.9	50	2.5
E	35	2.3	246	3.7	9	2.0	84	4.2
F	168	10.9	564	8.5	53	11.7	181	8.9
GR	52	3.4	192	2.9	16	3.5	67	3.3
I	102	6.6	408	6.1	23	5.1	123	6.1
IRL	17	1.1	124	1.9	7	1.5	45	2.2
L		0.0	6	0.1		0.0	1	0.0
NL	140	9.1	460	6.9	42	9.3	132	6.5
P	10	0.6	121	1.8	5	1.1	39	1.9
UK	361	23.4	884	13.3	113	25.0	290	14.3
BG	21	1.4	184	2.8	4	0.9	53	2.6
CS	66	4.3	514	7.7	10	2.2	124	6.1
H	61	4.0	589	8.9	22	4.9	161	8.0
PL	36	2.3	607	9.1	4	0.9	144	7.1
R	55	3.6	123	1.9	30	6.6	70	3.5
YU	55	3.6	178	2.7	26	5.8	71	3.5
A	6	0.4	74	1.1	2	0.4	20	1.0
AUS		0.0	8	0.1		0.0	2	0.1
C		0.0	14	0.2		0.0	4	0.2
CH	1	0.1	27	0.4		0.0	5	0.2
J		0.0	6	0.1		0.0	2	0.1
N	1	0.1	15	0.2		0.0	6	0.3
S		0.0	26	0.4		0.0	4	0.2
SF	2	0.1	36	0.5	1	0.2	17	0.8
T		0.0	2	0.0		0.0	1	0.0
USA		0.0	41	0.6		0.0	15	0.7
Total	1540		6647		452		2024	

Table 2

East-West Individual Mobility under Action 2 :

Students

To/from	BG	CS	H	PL	RO	YU	Totals
B	1	16	7	19	14	1	58
D	11	28	32	44	5	5	125
DK	3	2	0	10	3	0	18
E	0	6	5	5	5	0	21
F	0	13	17	27	25	4	86
GR	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
I	0	7	13	14	3	4	41
IRL	0	2	1	5	0	0	8
L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NL	1	21	12	6	2	4	46
P	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
UK	5	47	52	93	13	20	230
Totals	22	144	139	224	70	38	637

Table 3

East-West Individual Mobility under Action 2 :

Teachers

To/from	BG	CS	H	PL	RO	YU	Totals
B	5	15	5	8	16	3	52
D	23	56	17	31	20	22	169
DK	3	10	1	3	0	5	22
E	1	7	2	5	1	0	16
F	10	22	11	18	23	19	103
GR	8	1	3	0	0	0	12
I	5	14	3	9	6	10	47
IRL	2	3	0	0	0	0	5
L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NL	6	19	8	17	11	5	66
P	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
UK	37	73	27	23	18	32	210
Totals	102	222	77	114	95	96	706

Table 4

West-East mobility under Action 2 :

Students

To/from	BG	CS	H	PL	RO	YU	Totals
B	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D	0	3	0	3	0	0	6
DK	0	3	0	2	0	0	5
E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F	0	4	0	1	1	0	6
GR	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
I	0	2	4	1	0	3	10
IRL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NL	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UK	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Totals	10	16	5	9	1	3	34

Table 5

West-East mobility under Action 2 :

Teachers

To/from	BG	CS	H	PL	RO	YU	Totals
B	2	6	12	9	1	0	30
D	0	14	6	20	0	1	41
DK	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
E	0	2	2	4	0	1	9
F	4	5	4	13	5	1	32
GR	1	1	4	2	0	0	8
I	0	0	7	10	0	2	19
IRL	1	0	1	4	0	0	6
L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NL	2	5	3	4	3	3	20
P	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
UK	6	33	22	31	7	8	107
Total	16	70	63	97	16	18	280

Table 6

Number of participants per country and per activity in Youth Exchange activities :

Participants Country	Short Prep. Visit	Recip. Exchange	Training Course	Total
B	31	18	0	49
BG	20	15	0	35
CS	26	59	20	105
D	20	35	0	55
DK	0	63	0	63
E	3	58	0	61
F	38	29	14	81
GR	11	15	0	26
H	55	98	0	153
I	3	47	0	50
IRL	10	5	0	15
L	2	0	0	2
NL	7	0	0	7
P	1	41	0	42
PL	26	77	0	103
RO	5	30	0	35
UK	5	14	0	19
YU	16	5	0	21
Total	279	609	34	922

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List of accepted Joint European Projects (in English)

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